Hon. Jno. Q. Adams

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

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Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

DESULTORY.

Monsieur Poupleton, a diminutive, jealous, irascible, radish-nosed *merchande tailleur*, in one of our northern cities, on a melting July forenoon, was seized with an unaccountable propensity to commit flagellation upon *some* one—he was not particular; as to the cause, why, forsooth, he had resolved it should come *after* the effect. He accordingly commenced operations upon an unoffending apprentice, who calmly remonstrated, but without avail. Monsieur P. excised himself into a most desirable stateof satisfactory exasperation—the boy heaved piteous Mons. P.—parblieu! you call-a me von dem rascalle? Oh no, exclaimed the trembling victim. Vel den, zar, I know vat you *tink*—you *tink-a me von dem villain*—so, begar, I shall *vip* you for *dat*!!

Weak minds always conceive it most safe to adopt the sentiments of the multitude. They never venture to form an opinion upon any subject until the majority have decided. These decisions, whether on men or things, they implicitly follow, without giving themselves the trouble to inquire who is right, or on which side the truth predominates.

An *equality of condition* between persons about to form matrimonial alliances, is *often* thought to lay a surer foundation for domestic comfort, than those diversities either in fortune or acquirements, which seem to place the parties greatly in *contrast* with each other. It is probable that idea was present to the mind of both Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Potter, whom he afterwards married. At one of their interviews during courtship, the Doctor told her "that he was of a mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he had an uncle that was hanged;" to which, by way of reducing herself to an equality with him, she replied "that she had no more money than he," and that though "no relation of hers had been hanged, she had *fifty who deserved hanging*."

Augusta Chron.

A Hindoo Tailor.—The idea one has of a Tailor in England by no means answers the description of a dirjee in India.—They are properly speaking sempsters, for as sempstress in the female so sempsters in the male. They make no gentlemen's clothes, except they be of cotton; but are exceedingly expert in making ladies' dresses, especially from a copy, which they imitate with the greatest exactness. I once knew of a ridiculous circumstance that happened in this way.—Gentlemen in India, during the hot season, wear fine white jackets, made of shirt cloth. One of them being a little torn at the elbow, was given to the dirjee to repair, and he put a small patch upon it. A short time afterwards, the gentleman to whom it belonged, wished to have some new ones made, and this being inadvertently given for a pattern, all the new ones appeared with precisely the same patch on each elbow. *ib.*

It would be needless for me (says a late tourist in France) to describe the forms and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic worship. But I cannot help noticing one important particular connected with *going to church* in this country. There are no *pews* allowed to be made in the churches, the congregation *flock altogether*. The stone floors of the churches are entirely open, and the only seats used by those who attend the service are common rush bottomed chairs, of which there are a great many kept in every church. The chairs are piled up on one side, when there is no service going on in the church. A trifle of money is paid to an attendant by those who ask for chairs. When the people are *at church* in this country, there is no sort of distinction made between classes or ranks. While the French people are kneeling to expiate their sins, upon the stone floors, the English forget their sins, and add to the stock, in a squabble about who shall have the grandest seat or cushion upon which to set or kneel down to protest that they are deeply impressed with the feelings of humility.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gallatin.—In the Franklin Gazette of the 27th ult. there is an account of a caucus meeting in Fayette County—the county of Mr. Gallatin's residence,—composed of only 33 persons, seven of whom were *federalists*, and two of those *federalists were chosen Chairman and Secretary of the meeting*. The two sons of Mr. Albert Gallatin are stated to have been part of this meeting, and in the course of the discussions, these young men are reported to have reviled Mr. Monroe, and to have called him *a weak old man*. We have hitherto foreborne to make any remarks upon this incident, purely in the hope of seeing it contradicted. But no contradiction has been made, and we are, therefore, constrained, painful as it is, to consider the statement as authentick.

The first thought which struck us, upon reading this article, was, that the young men had never had an opportunity of forming an opinion, personally, of Mr. Monroe; and consequently that the opinion which they expressed, must have been imbibed from others. From *whom* did they imbibe? It is needless to give the answer to this question: it must occur to every one—*Et tu Boute?*

had some opportunity of observing the conduct of their President. His administration is before them. Has it been marked by weakness? Is this the opinion of the people? Is it the opinion of foreign nations? Is it decent, in these *boys*—the offspring of a foreign sire, who has been already favoured to the full extent of his merits, to speak in such terms of a native patriot of the United States?—a man not more venerable by years, than by the extent, duration, and value of his services—a man who, from his earliest youth to the present moment, has devoted himself *exclusively*, and *without intermission*, to the service of his country: who has never shrunk from any service to which his country has called him: who has never, in any crisis of danger or difficulty, deserted any post, through fear of the responsibility attached to the discharge of its duties: who never *distrusted the people* when the honour of the nation called upon them for an effort: who voluntarily stepped down from a higher rank, to seek a post of the most arduous and appalling difficulty and responsibility, because he thought that his country had need of his services in that post: whose pulse beat strong and full, when the hearts of *political cowards* quailed in their bosoms, and prompted them to fly from their dangered country, and to take refuge in *foreign honours*: and, finally, a man who has now crowned a long life of the most valuable services, by one of the most glorious administrations that has ever done honor to this country.

Such is the man of whom the stripling sons of the Genevan, Albert Gallatin, presume to speak, in a meeting of American people, as a *weak old man!* Mr. Gallatin is offered to the American people, as their Vice President, on the same ticket on which Mr. Crawford, the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and a member of the administration under Mr. Monroe, is offered as President. *Noscitur a sociis.* We need say no more. *National Journal.*

An Alexandria paper, some days ago, contradicted, as if by the authority of Mr. WIRT, the statement made in the Washington Republican, that the Editors were authorized to say, that if he had received an invitation to the Anniversary Dinner, he would have united with Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, and M'Lean, in the letter which they addressed to the committee. We thought the contradiction, at the time, unworthy of notice, but it has been repeated in so many papers, that it becomes necessary to notice it; and we now say, that *we are authorized by* Mr. WIRT to confirm the statement in the Washington Republican, which was subjoined to the letter of Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, and M'Lean—*National Journal.*

Warning to Drunkards!—A white woman, in the state of Massachusettes, was lately sentenced by Court to ten years imprisonment, for having been the cause of the death of her infant child. The woman was in the habit of getting intoxicated; and in one of her fits of inebriation, with the child in her arms, she fell to the ground, with the child under: in this situation she was found, (before the fumes of the liquor had sufficiently evaporated to render her sensible of any thing,) with the child dead under her. She was taken up, tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to *ten* years hard labors in the penitentiary, as above stated. The cause was an extraordinary and novel one, in that part of the country; and, consequently, excited an intense interest among the people there.

Another Watch Stolen.

WAS stolen from the subscriber's bed-room, by some daring villain, on Tuesday night, the 10th inst. a silver, doubled case, capp'd *Watch*, made by B. Bolton, Liverpool, No 3106; and, also, at the same time, a black fur hat, about half worn. The street window of the room in which I usually sleep being left open on that night, the hardened rogue crept in, and took the watch and hat from one end of the room, while myself and family were asleep at the other end. A reasonable reward will be paid for apprehending the thief and returning the stolen articles, or for the thief alone. All watch-makers and others, are requested to stop the watch, should it be offered for sale, or for repair.

CHARLES BILES.
Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1824. '19

New Leather,
BUT OLD WORKMEN!

EBENEZER DICKSON again presents his compliments to *old* customers and *new* friends, and to all others who want *shoes*; and respectfully informs them, that he has just received, "all the way from" Philadelphia, a supply of as good *Leather* as ever covered the foot of man in Salisbury: this leather he is prepared to make up into boots, shoes, shoetees, pumps, &c. &c. in as handsome a style of workmanship, and on as *low terms*, as any shoemaker in North-Carolina. As the subscriber constantly works in his shop himself, and will keep none but the best of workmen, he can pledge good work to those who may favor him with their patronage. His shop is on Main street, opposite the Bank, public are invited to try the truth of this assertion as a sign. The they are not then satisfied, why, they can go another shop. E. DICKSON.
Salisbury, July 30, 1824. '17

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant favors as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelieces can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL PRICE.
July 30, 1824. it'29

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from a long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick *Gigs*, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms. SAM'L. LANDER.
Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood work, altogether.

☞ The subscriber keeps two *Gigs* for Hire, which will always be kept in readiness, with good harness, for the accommodation of those who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure or on business. S. LANDER.

*** Wanted, as an Apprentice at the above business, a young man from 14 to 16 years of age, and of correct and industrious habits—one from the country would be preferred: to whom a good chance be given.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.
Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 97

Martin F. Revell, *Tailor*,

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, *if any*, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.
Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

National Government Journal,
AND
REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THIS publication, which is *exclusively* devoted to the compilation of OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, STATE PAPERS, &c. is issued once in each week, (or oftener if necessary) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government.

Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The *National Government Journal* will contain,

The Proceedings of Congress at large:
The Laws;
Treaties;
Executive Communications of Congress;
Official Correspondence;
All Appointments to Offices, Civil, Military, and Naval;
Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy

And, generally, official information, as may, from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government.

It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index.

The first Volume, commenced with last Session of Congress; and each future Volume will begin with a Session.

The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care in strong wrappers.

Mansion Hotel,
SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has lishment, situated at the north easterly establ- Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
February 24, 1824. 96

Entertainment.

CALEB SMOOT, takes this method of informing his friends and the public at large, that he has now finished repairing his house, and has fitted it up in the first rate style for the accommodation of *Travellers*, and all others who may feel disposed to call on him. His House is in Davidson county, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Salem, by Lexington, &c. twelve miles from Salem, eight from Lexington, and twenty-four from Salisbury. Gentlemen travelling from south to north, or from north to south, are invited to call, as every convenience of refreshments for themselves, feed for their horses, &c. will be afforded them at rates to correspond with the general reduced price of provisions and other necessaries.
Davidson co June 1, 1824. 13it'22

Store-House at Mocksville,
TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected.

Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEAPSON.
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '09

House and Sign Painting, &c.

EDWARD GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental *Painting*, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.
Salisbury, July 5, 1824. '14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of *paints* and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

Notice.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, on Monday the 20th day of September next, at the Court-House in Lincolnton—or so much thereof as will discharge the tax due thereon for the year 1822, and the contingent charges:

200 acres, lying on the Catawba river, joining lands of William Henderson and others, the property of William Davidson, (not listed.)

46 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of Loville & Potter and others, the property of Azel Cross, or —— Barack, (do. do.)

75 acres, lying on Naked creek, joining lands of William Coontz and others, the property of Uriah Davis, (do. do.)

34 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of John Null and others, the property of Phillip Rhyne, (do. do.)

232 acres, lying on the waters of Maiden creek, joining lands of John Fulenwider, George Lutz and others, the property of Jarrett's Legatees, (do. do.)

198 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek, joining lands of John Little and others, the property of John Pringle's Legatees, (do. do.) JNO. COULTER, *Sheriff.*
July 23, 1824. 8it'25

Morganton Academy.

THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, as places it on a stable and respectable foundation, and enjoying the labors of Mr. *Alexander E. Wilson*, a graduate from the State University, who has, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the little reliance which can be placed on recommendations of this nature; still, having witnessed the rapid improvement of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasantness and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy buildings, where they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils; they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientifick education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state.

By order of the Board.
3mt30 ISAAC T. AVERY.

House and Land for Sale,
ON LOW TERMS.

THE subscriber is fully authorised by the last will of Henry Bruner, dec'd. and also by the legal representatives, to sell the well known Plantation whereon the deceased did live, about 12 miles east from the town of Salisbury, on the south side of main Yadkin, containing 189 acres; about 60 of which is of the best river bottom in North Carolina. There is on the primises, a good and large dwelling house, and er conveniences, to justify me in saying that is one of the best Plantations, agreeably to the number of acres, on the river. It is now offered at private sale: the payments will be made easy; a credit of one and two years, or if a payment is made of one half, a credit of two years. But if not sold at private contract, it will be offered at public Auction, on the premises, on the 4th Saturday in August next. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may, at any time, apply to JA. FISHER, *Exec'r.*
July 5, 1824 7it'19

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. '7

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

'14 H. B. SATTERWHITE.
Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

Mare Stolen.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, living in Guilford county, near the Randolph line, on Saturday night, the 7th inst. a sorrel mare, with a blazed face, with one white hind foot, and also one fore foot white, with a small lump on her left shoulder, near the top, she is about 5 feet high, and 8 or 9 years old. Whoever will return said mare and thief, shall be well rewarded—or a reasonable reward for the mare alone.

ABSALOM FIELDS.
August 11, 1814. 3t'21p

All Persons

INDEBTED to the subscriber, are respectfully, but earnestly, requested to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the 1st day of October next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
Salisbury, Aug. 7, 1824. '18

25 Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for apprehending and securing in gaol, (so that I may get them again,) feet high, stout, and tolerably black.....and his wife *Ibby*, nineteen years old, common size, black colored, and very likely. They were brought from the Eastern Shore of Maryland last November, and ran away the 8th instant, and no doubt are attempting get to back. They will aim to pass through Salisbury, Lexington, Greensboro', Hillsborough, and so on to Petersburg.

Any information, directed to Harrisburg, South-Carolina, will be thankfully received.

JOHN SPRINGS.
York District, S. Carolina,
11th August, 1824.

Fifteen Dollars

Will also be paid for apprehending and securing in gaol, *Stephen*, thirty-five years of age, tolerably black, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, one leg rather shorter than the other; he is no doubt in company with the above described negroes; he belongs to the estate of Capt. James Potts, deceased.

6it'24p BENJAMIN MORROW.

Lands, at Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, of the next Superior Court of Ashe county, will be offered for sale, at the Court-House of said county

1000 acres of Land

in said county, of an excellent quality for grass, or farming. Terms, one half the purchase money payable in nine months, the other half in eighteen months. Bond and approved security, to be given to 10it'22

S. SPEER, *Guardian to the heirs of*
June 18, 1824 *William W. Chaffin, dec'd.*

The Militia Laws,

REVISED and published this year, under the direction of the Adjutant General, and comprising all the laws passed by the General Assembly relative to the militia, up to this date, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, MAY 7.

The ship Stephania, Capt. Macey, in 29 days from Havre, arrived at this port this morning, putting us in possession of Paris dates to the 24th of June inclusive. We have only time for a few extracts.

It is now reduced to a certainty that the Marquis would embark from Havre between the 1st of July and the 1st of August. The Cadmus was to sail on the 1st of July, but would wait until the 10th.

Extract of a private letter of the 18th June from Frankfort:—"It seems that the assembly of Ministers at Johannesburg was a prelude to that Congress which was to have been held upon the affairs of Spanish America, if England had not refused to take part. It is not known whether the Continental Powers will assemble, or whether the meeting at Johannesburg will remain, as it is at present, merely a friendly conference upon the affairs of Germany."

The following intelligence from Buckarest, is of the 2d inst:—"The rumor that the Principalities are to be evacuated is suddenly dropped. We have, moreover, received the alarming intelligence that the plague, which has raged some time in Moldavia, has reached Salamitta and Bosco, fifteen leagues from hence. Braila is almost deserted by its inhabitants."

SPAIN.

Madrid, June 12.

The Leva (empressment) which has been in use in Spain from time immemorial instead of a conscription, and which produces a greater number of soldiers than recruting, is carrying on without any armed force, arrest in the streets all persons whom they suppose to have no calling, and they even have authority to enter into their houses and press them there. It requires no great penetration to see that such a measure is favorable to injustice and the excercise of private vengeance. Many old militiamen have been arrested, after a delay of two or three days, conducted to the places where the regiments are which they are destined to join. The prisons are filled with persons detained for political offences. It is said that the French Ambassador, who has conferences with the Spanish Ministers daily, has spoken very plainly upon the act of amnesty being suffered to fall into discredit by its non-execution.

The English exercise at this moment, great influence at Lisbon, and send to Gibraltar immense quantities of victuals and ammunition.

MADRID, JUNE 7.—We have been not a little surprised by the order given to several persons about his Majesty to quit the Court. Amongst these are Don Victor Saez, Ex-minister and Confessor; the General of the Cordeliers, the Rev. Father Cirilo Alameda; the Ex-minister of Finance under the Regency, Mr. Erro; the Cano Rojas; Mr. Pascual Vallejo, who had been named as ambassador to Naples; M. Acuna, Treasurer of the Royal Order of Charles III.; M. Merlo, Ex Chief of the Finance; the Rev. Father Martinez, a monk of the Order of Mercy, together with several others, amongst whom, it is said, the Duke of Infantado is included. It is expected that a still further addition will be made to the list. The cause of this proceeding is, it is said, a conspiracy similar to that in Portugal, and the object of which was to put the beloved Ferdinand aside, and replace him by the Infant Don Carlos. Several of the above mentioned persons will, it is thought be sent to distant fortresses, and watched over with the greatest circumspection.

It is generally expected that the Baron d'Eroles will be appointed viceroy of Peru. Some think that it is only a plausible pretext to send him out of Spain. Others inquire what advantage there can be in this appointment, since the government has every motive to support General Laserna in his authority, because he made himself master of it by force, and is ardent in the cause of the Spaish monarchy.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 9.

Death of the Hon. C. A. Rodney.—The brig Noble, arrived at this port this morning from Buenos Aryes, brings information of the demise, on the 11th June, of the Hon. CÆSAR A. RODNEY, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States. The family of the deceased were to take passage on board the brig America, to sail in a few days for Philadelphia.

The Buenos Ayres *Merchantil* which announced the death of Mr. R. is clothed in the emblems of mourning.

We find in the Argos of 12th June, that the Government of Buenos Ayres had decreed, as a mark of their respect for Cæsar Augustus Rodney, our late Minister to that country, that a Monument, with a proper inscription, should be forthwith erected over his tomb at their expense.

Peru.—The Argos of the last date contains some interesting official documents from Peru, relative to the resignation of the Viceroy-ship of that country by La Serna. These documents, together with any other items of intelligence which our files may furnish, a friend has kindly offered to translate for us forthwith.

It appears, by a proclamation dated at Oruro, on the 21st March last, that La Serna has officially relinquished the post of Viceroy of Peru and announced his intention to return to Spain. His reasons for this course are given at length in the documents to which we have above alluded. The substance of them appears to be, that, inasmuch as a royal order has been received from King Ferdinand, declaring that all acts of government of Spain between the 7th of March, 1820, and the month of October 1823 (the period of the existence of the late constitutional system) shall be considered null and void—that his own appointment of Viceroy, having been made within that period, is also void.

A letter (says the Argos of June 30) received at Buenos Ayres from Lima dated the 18th April, states that Bolivar has paid the navy in the Pacific up to that date and that he was at Truxillo with 15,000 men, and General Sucre at Huacho, with 8000. This account may be exaggerated, but the first we well know has not less than 10,000, and the latter 5000—We also know that he is daily receiving reinforcements.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Papers from that country are received by the New York Daily Advertiser to the 6th of June. They are principally filled with political news and essays, denouncing Iturbide, and protesting against the emissaries and interference of Spain. An English Cutter had arrived at Sacrificios, with Mr. Gorham, and the contractors for eight millions, made by the Mexican orig, from Martinique, had arrived at the same place, bringing Mons. Samuel, an agent from the French government, to establish friendly arrangements between the two countries.

FROM LISBON.

By the ship Panther, Captain Austin, arrived at Boston from Lisbon, we learn that Gen. DEARBON, Minister to Portugal, was to take passage for the United States in the ship Plato to sail for Boston in three days after the Panther.

[*Nat. Int.*

FROM AFRICA.

By the schooner Fidelity, Captain West, at this port on Saturday in 32 days from Rio Pongus (Africa) we learn that the American Colony at Measurado was trading peaceably with the natives. The Colonists were in good health and spirits, and their condition flourishing.

[*Balt. Pat.*

From Smyrna—Capt. WOODBERRY left Smyrna on the 23d of May. It was reported that 5000 Turkish troops, who had been landed on a Grecian Island, had been destroyed, except about 1500. It was also rumoured that the Turks had ordered an army of 50,000 men to the Morea.

Boston Palladium.

From Louisiana.—An arrival at New York brings papers to the 17th ult. Complete returns had not been received of the election in Louisiana for Governor, Representatives to Congress, &c: It was expected that Mr. Johnson would be elected Governor. The voice of Louisiana appears to be divided between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jackson for President.

A letter says, "Crawford and Clay cannot get five votes in the legislature." We have before us a New Orleans paper, which states, that the caucus party in the legislature which nominated Mr. Clay last winter have all [illegible] the People, and that Mr. Crawford is not even thought of.

"The French interest, says a letter, is completely broken. Mazercan, Davisac, Maurian and Grina have been all ousted."

We noticed a few days ago the account which appeared in an Alabama paper, of John Murphy, (Murfrey) Esq. having been shot by Dr. Rivers, said to have been in consequence of a quarrel between the parties. A letter dated Tuscaloosa, June 12, received at Charleston, gives a very different account of the affair. The writer says that "Col. Murfrey was way-laid and shot near Sugsville. Col. M. was at the head of the Pickens (Adams) party, and a candidate for elector of President, and would no doubt have been elected the next governor of this state. His recovery is possible but not probable. The murderer was a private enemy of Col. M. and is in custody.'—*N. Y. pap.*

Appointment.—Mrs. Jane Wilson, widow of the late Jas. I. Wilson, Post-master at Trenton, N. J. has received a commission appointing her in the place of her husband. The appointment is said be very satisfactory to all except *disappointed applicants.*

[*Philadelphia Freemans Journal.*

Sweet Potatoes.—A person in South Carolina, raised the past season eight hundred bushels of sweet potatoes on an acre! placing the vines singly in their beds, an inch apart. The same person had one potato two feet nine inches long, and another which weighed twelve and a half pounds.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Albany, Wednesday morning, Aug. 4.

"You have lost a rich treat by not coming up to witness this "*extraordinary*" session. You would have had many fine nuts to crack. You may now be told, that such and such a thing was done, but the *manner* in which it was done, cannot be communicated. No doubt, there is a drilled, secret majority in the house opposed to the electoral law, and yet the friends of that law have so played the card, as to shape all the proceedings of the house to their own mind, and every step adds odium to the conduct of their opponents. Borstow, Tallmadge, and Wheaton, are a host in themselves, while Col. Crolius, of your city, is of great use on all questions of "order;" and, God knows, they come up often enough, for the junto men call all motions "out of order" that are likely to militate against them. The friends of popular rights are easily known out of the house as in it. They carry a bold front, and walk erect. Those opposed to them, while they manifest a strong disposition to *dodge the question* in the house, are already so seen dodging the corners of the city when out of it, slyly winding their way to the quarters of the managers, to receive fresh instructions after a defeat.

Yesterday was a warm time in every sense of the word: Farenheit showed the mercury high, but in the political scale it was still higher, while the house was crowded to excess. So you may easily imagine that there was much sweat, if no blood, shed on the occasion."

EXTRACT of letter to the editor of the Franklin Gazete, dated Albany, August 3.

The excitement appears great in either house, but the people do not partake much of it. They look on with a degree of calmness that seemingly amounts to indifference. Whether it is from a belief that the managers are working out their own swift destruction, or that they themselves have been so long managed as to be indisposed to act for themselves, I cannot tell; but I apprehend it is the former. Some, indeed, say that they do not care whether the election is given to the people or not, at this time, as that king caucus cannot, in any event, command the votes of the state; and others rather wish that the electors may be elected by the legislature, that the buying and selling faction may be destroyed by its own prodigality of political crimes.

"Jackson has many friends here; but I believe those of Mr. Adams are the most numerous at present. They appear disposed to harmonize with one another."

Speaking of the proceedings in the New York legislature, the Commercial Advertiser says—

Some pretty severe recriminations took place between col. Crolius and Mr. Ruger, in the Thursday afternoon discussion. Col. Csolius said that one gentleman, (Mr. R.) had said in justification of the vote he now gave on the electoral law, that he should be charged with hypocricy let him vote either way. Mr. R. said, '*It is false.*' Col. C. replied, I took him down so, and repeated the assertion. Mr. R. again said, '*It is false.*' Col. C. retorted with warmth, and said, 'that in charging him with falsehood,' the gentleman took a liberty which he dare not repeat out of the house—a liberty which no man should take who did not shelter himself behind the rules of this house.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN, JUNE 28.

The Elephant Balloon yesterday went off in fine style from Vauxhall Garden. Resembling the elephant in shape and color, and of gigantic size, it ascended majestically to a considerable height, remained a long time in view of the city, and was last seen hovering probably over Hempstead Plains in its course to the east before the breeze. It gave a degree of satisfaction, rather unexpected, to an immense concourse of spectators, who were highly gratified by the novel and curious exhibition.

Novelty.—On Monday last the Hon. Wheeler Martin, candidate for elector of President, ascended the steeple of the First Baptist Meeting House in this town, and from a scafford on the outside, at the height of one hundred and fifty feet above the ground, proclaimed *John Quincy Adams* as the next President of the United States. The friends of Mr. Adams, it seems, take a *high stand*, and the honorable Judge afterwards observed, that no one had ever spoken *higher* of their candidate than he had on that occasion.

Rhode Island Paper.

Boring for Water.—Levi Disbrow, a mechanic at New Brunswick, (N. J.) has succeeded in bringing up a stream of pure soft water, by perforating the earth to the depth of 160 feet.

Termination of Slavery.—The period fixed by law for the termination of Slavery in the state of New-York, is the 4th of July, 1827. According to the Census of 1820, there are 29,279 free persons of color, and 10,092 slaves, in that state.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

Mr. Crawford in 1816.—The editor of the Democratic Press is a great stickler for Mr. Crawford. Here him in 1816! A file of old newspapers is a most amusing recreation. We have some of *other* papers from which we shall occasionally gratify the curiosity of our readers! Alderman Binns is expatiating on Mr. Crawford's celebrated Report, recommending as other means had failed, the civilization of the Indians, by promoting and encouraging marriages between them and the whites.

From the Democratic Press of April 1816

—"Sir, you are a wise and good man [addressing Mr. Madison;] if you be led astray, it is by amiable propensities that call for public indulgence, though I wish you'd indulge in them less yourself. But I appeal to the innate goodness of your heart, and I ask of you, did you ever know, in the whole compass of private or political life, a proposal so disgustingly demoralizing; I want words to express my profound abhorrence of such a proposition, [the intermarriage of the whites with the Indians,] and I should shudder at the official importance given to it, if I did not feel perfectly secure in its utter impracticability. No! Mr. SECRETARY CRAWFORD *may stand forth the unfeeling, the unblushing advocate of bribery and prostitution, but he will find his filthy proposals treated with the execrations they deserve, by those whom he marks out as the victims of his flagrant want of* SENSE, *and his unnatural want of taste.* But I have not yet done with Mr. Crawford. I have two other epistles to trouble you with on his behalf."

own language *then?*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated at Washington City, Aug. 4.

"There were upwards of five thousand people at the meeting held at Fredericksburg, by the delegates from the different districts in Virginia, to nominate an electoral ticket in favor of General JACKSON and Mr. CALHOUN. The result affords cause for encouragement, and hope of complete success to the friends of the candidates of *the people.*

South Carolina is safe, as is North Carolina.

Here the feeling is strong, that the caucus will be defeated, even if it receive the support of New-York."

The delegates from the different townships in the county of Lancaster, in favor of Mr. *Crawford*, assembled in the city of Lancaster on Wednesday of last week. *Three* persons were present, one of whom was appointed President, another Vice President, and the third Secretary. For want of a fourth to make motions, the meeting adjourned, *sine die.* Of course, it is presumed, Lancaster will send no delegates to the Harrisburg caucus, to be held on Monday next, by the radicals.

Franklin Gazette.

It is said that one of the officers of the Treasury Department at Washington city, who receives *three thousand* dollars a year, has three times taken the benefit of the insolvent act. It is high time that a good *hickory* should be applied to such fellows backs.—*Genius of Liberty.*

At the late fourth of July celebration at Flemington, N. J. the vote on the Presidential question was as follows: For Jackson, 200; Adams, 27.

A letter to the editor of the Franklin Gazette says, "New-Jersey is mainly divided between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams. I care very little which succeeds; but my belief is that Jackson will be, if he is not now, the strongest in this state."

Female ingenuity.—About eighteen months since, we mentioned that a young lady of Franklin county, in this state, Miss Mary Davis, had woven a large bag entire and perfect. We now record a performance of this young lady, displaying much greater ingenuity. She has completed a shirt in her loom, which is a common domestic one, the collar and wristbands of which are double, and neatly gathered. It has shoulder-straps and gussetts, and the button holes of the collar, bosom, and wristbands, are all neatly executed. The garment was commenced at the fall, and finished at the shoulder-straps. At the distance of three feet, so finely is it woven, that it has every appearance of needle-work; but, on close examination, the deception is apparent.

Raleigh Register.

A young man, thought to be guilty of an improper intimacy with another person's wife, was lately seized by a mob in Boston, set astride upon a sharp rail, and preceded by a band of tin kettles, &c. thus escorted through the town.

A new work is about to be published at Providence, R. I. entitled "Angeline, the Victim of Female Persecution," a romantic narrative founded on a fact that recently occurred in Providence.

Mr. Murray, Bookseller of London, has given *Washington Irving* near $7000 for the copy right of his new novel.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the *People* of North-Carolina, in November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

John Giles, of Rowan county;
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes do.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mebane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crudup, of Wake do.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
[illegible]
William S. Blackledge, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

MEETING IN THE "FORKS."

What follows, is the original of the notice we published on the 3d inst. relative to a meeting to be held at Mocksville, on the *first*, instead of the *last*, Saturday in November next, as we inadvertently stated then:

As free people have the right to assemble together, to consult upon the common interest of the community, and give their representatives such instructions as they may think proper; therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Company, that there ought to be delegations held for the above purpose;

2d. *Resolved*, that it be recommended to the free people of the county of Rowan, to call such delegations in separate parts of the county;

3d. *Resolved*, that it be recommended one;

4th. *Resolved*, that Mocksville be recommended as the *place*, and the first Saturday in November, at the hour of 12 o'clock, as the *time*;

5th. *Resolved*, that it be recommended, that the said delegation be composed of two delegates from each Militia Capt's. Company district, to be chosen by the freemen of the district;

6th. *Resolved*, that this company proceed now to elect two;

7th. *Resolved*, that all the companies in the Forks be respectfully invited to join with us, and elect delegates to represent them in the proposed delegation.

These resolutions were read and unanimously agreed to, and the course proposed immediately adopted.

CAPT. E. ELLIS' *Company.*
Saturday, July 10th, 1824.

To the Commissioners of the South River Bridge:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to suggest, whether it would not be advisable to put more money *under* the Bridge, by taking a little from the embellishments *over* it, than is contemplated—and have a good substantial stone pier, or piers, to sustain the fabrick? Would it not be better for the people now to pay $1000 more, and have a Bridge that would last 40 years, than to pay what they are now assessed, and have one that will have to be rebuilt in 20 years?

A majority of the people in the "Forks," I believe, (for whose convenience, more particularly, the bridge is to be built,) would rather have no bridge, than that it should be above the mouth of Second Creek.

A Citizen of the Forks.

The Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Chancellor of the State of Maryland, acting as a Commissioner on the establishment of a boundary line between that state and Virginia, died in Washington county, about the 1st inst. while in the execution of that duty.

Owing to the competition on the New York Canal, packet boats have been fitted up in a splendid manner for the reception of passengers, including sumptuous tables and the best beds. The charges are very low for Travellers proceeding in these boats at the rate of 100 miles in 24 hours, avoiding heat and dust, having around them all the comforts of the drawing room.

Albany paper.

From the National Journal.

Convention with Russia.—Mr. Lucius Bull, who arrived in this city a few days ago, was the bearer of despatches from our Minister at St. Petersburgh. By these, it appears that a Convention was concluded on the 15th—17th April last, between Mr. Middleton, on the part of the United States, and Count Nesselrode and Mr. Politica on the part of Russia. We understand that the Convention consists of six articles, in which all the points in dispute between the two governments are adjusted, in a manner the most honourable and advantageous to this country.

This Convention may be regarded as a second signal effect of the manly and independent Message of our President to the late Congress. If the Emperor Alexander had left it to our own government to fix the terms of the treaty, it could not more completely have secured all our interests in the Pacific. We congratulate the country upon this new evidence of the excellence of the system which has been pursued by our present Administration.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1824.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina:

A number of the citizens of Cabarrus county having met at Concord, with a view of consulting on the most practicable method of forming a ticket, with the express view of promoting the election of JOHN Q. ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States—believing, as we do, that the prosperity and happiness of the People of these United States—nay, not only that, but the very existence of our government, in its present happy form, depends in a great degree on the moral character of our rulers—we cannot refrain from expressing the deep solicitude we feel in the passing scene. We believe the interest of J. Q. Adams is daily increasing in this section of the State; and we hope that, at the day of the election, if a ticket can be formed, he will have a decided majority over either of the other candidates. We believe, further, that in point of talents, experience, and moral character, he stands first on the list; and that his claims to the Presidency are superior to those of any other. We therefore invite those of our fellow-citizens throughout the state, who are friendly to the election of John Q. Adams as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, to nominate an Elector in their respective districts, and forward the names of their electors to Benjamin S. King, Esq. of Raleigh, with a request that he will have the same published in the Raleigh newspapers.

This meeting have appointed John Phifer, Alphonso Alexander, and Joseph Young, a committee of correspondence.

are requested to publish the foregoing communication.

JOSEPH YOUNG, *Sec'y. of the meeting.*

August 16, 1824. 2it'21

[Although we readily give place to the above communication, we must express our regret at seeing an effort of this kind come from such a quarter. It looks as though *man*, mere peccable man, not *principle*, was the aim of some. Heretofore, one peculiar circumstance has marked the progress of the contest in North Carolina—namely, that the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, though preferring different men, have agreed in principle. Their first object seemed to have been, to put down the odious practice of *caucusing*—and, of course, that party which built its hopes of success alone on caucus management. To succeed in this patriotic endeavor, required that they should not quarrel among themselves about men. Accordingly, as if simultaneously actuated by the same spirit throughout the state, the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, composing the great mass of the people, united together in getting up the "People's Ticket," which stands in opposition to the "caucus ticket." This union, formed on principle, struck terror into the ranks of the caucus party. They plainly see that the people must, and will, triumph in North-Carolina, unless they can succeed in producing schism and discord among them. "Divide, and conquer," is as much their maxim, as it has been that of the tyrants of Europe: while, on the other hand, the people's maxim may be found in the words of Washington, "united we stand, divided we [may] fall."

The friends of caucus, true to their maxim, have been busy in every part of the state, trying to excite the friends of Mr. Adams to start a separate ticket. Before Mr. Calhoun was withdrawn, their cry then was, to get up a *Jackson ticket!* but now, their schemes are all directed towards getting up an Adams ticket. Under this state of things, ought it not to be regretted, that any of the friends (the *real* and true friends of Mr. Adams, not his pseudo friends) should come forth and make efforts to accomplish the wishes of the caucus party? Whether, indeed, these gentlemen can be the real friends of Mr. Adams, is not for us to say. We are told by a correspondent, (an eye-witness,) that the meeting was very small, consisting of only about a dozen persons who participated in its proceedings; that it was held in a back room, without any general notice. We think proper to state these facts, lest the address may be considered, as a distinct, as proceeding from some numerous collection of the friends of Mr. Adams; when, in fact, a majority of the friends of Mr. Adams, *in the town of Concord*, suspecting all was not fair, did not attend.

We do not say that this feeble effort was the direct work of the caucus party, for we believe several of the persons present could not be made tools of in such a way: but, on the other hand, we are certain that it is the very movement the radicals have long since been praying for: nothing would please them more; but we have no fears of the result. This weak effort will soon expire—all the secret arts of the caucus-men to divide the people by starting another ticket, will expire. The second Thursday of November will show forth a glorious triumph to the people of North-Carolina, over those who are trying to *caucus* them out of their rights and constitutional privileges.]

EDITOR.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following are such additional returns of the election, as have come to our possession since our last paper:

Buncombe.—Philip Brittain, senate—Brittain [illegible], and Benoni Sams, commons—Swain 691, Sams 658, James Weaver 636, Nathan Anderson 456.

Stokes.—Emanuel Shober, senate—Shober 555, Hill 502. Augustin H. Shepperd, and Joseph Flynt, commons—Shepperd 1411, Flynt 754, Grigg 684.

Wilkes.—James Wellborne, senate—Wellborne 375, Jones 369. William Miller, and Thomas W. Wilson, commons—Miller 637, Wilson 614, Gordon 577, Saintclair 510.

Lincoln.—Daniel M. Forney, senate—Forney 820, M'Corkle 332. Barlett Shipp, and Daniel Conrad, commons—Shipp 1175, Conrad 843, Holland 840, Hoke 482. Maj. Daniel M. Forney, Robt. Williamson, Andrew Hoyl, and Bartlett Shipp, Esqs. were elected delegates to the Convention.

Randolph.—William Hogan, senate—Hogan 439, Troy 266. Abraham Brower, and George Hoover, commons—Brower 901, Hoover 808, Fentress 310.

Surry.—Pleasant B. Roberts, Senate—Roberts 440, Hampton 380. Davis Durrett, and William C. Martin, commons—Durrett 1057, Martin 849, James Hicks 484.

Burke.—Samuel P. Carson, senate—Carson 552, Perkins 352. Merrit Burgin, and Peter Ballou, commons—Burgin 943, Ballou 913, Collins 675.

Cabarrus.—We made an error in the statement of the poll, in the election in the senate of this county,—but we published it as communicated; the following is sent us as the correct result: Barringer 283, Phifer 264.

Montgomery.—James Legrand, without opposition. John Dargan, and John Culpeper, jr. commons—Dargan 703, Culpeper 601, Dunn 483.

Anson.—William Marshall, senate. James Gordon, and John Smith, commons.

Richmond.—Mr. W. L. Cole, senate. Tryo M'Farland, and Sanders Meredith, commons.

Iredell.—George Lee Davidson, senate—Davidson 415, King 383 James L. Hill, and Aza Beall, commons—Hill 782, Beall 660, James Campbell 542.

Mecklenburg.—Michael M'Leary, senate—McLeary 622, David Kerr 148. Thomas G. Polk, and Matthew Bain, commons—Bain 991, Polk 987, Joseph Wilson 655.

Currituck.—Samuel Salyear, senate. Enoch Ball, and Willoughby D. Barnard, commons.

Bertie.—George B. Outlaw, senate. J. M. Mhoon, and Wm. H. Rascoe, commons.

an, and Samuel Whitehurst, commons.

Town of Newbern.—John Stanly, Esq. without opposition.

MORE "SIGNS."

At the late election for members of Assembly, a poll was opened in the town of *Wilkesborough*, and attended by two regularly appointed judges, for taking votes on the subject of the Presidency. Vehement harangues (a correspondent informs us) were made by two gentlemen, in favor of Mr. Crawford; but when the ballots were counted out, it appeared that

Gen. Jackson received	198 votes
Mr. Adams,	62
Mr. Crawford,	44

A regular poll having been opened in *Cabarrus* county, for taking the votes of the people on the Presidential election, the following was the result:

Gen. Jackson,	461
Mr. Adams,	274
Mr. Crawford,	4

At a muster of Capt. Riding's company, in Orange county, on the 31st ult. a vote was taken on the Presidential question—which gave to

Mr. Adams,	34 votes.
Gen. Jackson,	33
Mr. Crawford,	6

At a muster of Capt. Hall's company, five miles from Hillsborough, on the 6th inst. the votes were, on the same subject, for

Jackson,	61
Adams,	5
Crawford,	1

At a muster of Capt. Cornell's company of militia, in the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 22d ult. a vote was taken on the subject of the Presidential election; the number of votes taken on this occasion, was 102; of these,

Gen. Andrew Jackson received	80
William H. Crawford,	16
John Quincy Adams,	6

A poll was opened in the town of *Newbern*, at the late general election, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the different candidates for the Presidency. The result was, that

Gen. Jacksen got	104 votes.
John Q. Adams,	91
Wm. H. Crawford,	16

A few weeks since, a vote was taken in capt. Graves' company, in Caswell county, at which Gen. Jackson got 30, and Mr. Crawford only 8. A writer in the Milton Gazette has labored hard to explain away this indication of the public voice—stating that it was not a fair expression of the people's will; that the company voted as they did, merely to please their captain, who had been newly elected, &c. &c.—and concluding with the declaration, that Gen. Jackson would not get over 50 votes in Caswell county. To all this capt. Graves has rejoined, under his own signature, that the vote was taken fairly, and was a faithful expression of the sentiments of his company, on the Presidential question. He adds, that he was aware the vote taken in his company would sorely trouble the caucus managers in that county, as they plume themselves upon having the people pretty well trained to their leading strings—but himself, his company, and a large number of the citizens of Caswell, were determined to act for themselves, and vote for the man of their choice, General Andrew Jackson.

Charleston, Aug. 9.

Cottons.—Our quotations are quite nominal; no sales making.—Some of the holders of *Uplands*, are shipping their Cottons to the European and Northern markets.—The stock of *Sea-Islands* now on hand, is ascertained to amount to 360 bags only—that of Uplands is estimated at about 10,000 bales in store and on ship board.

John Randolph, of Roanoke.—A Liverpool (English) paper, of the 19th ult. announces that "the Hon. John Randolph, of the United States, accompanied by his *Lady*, [!!!] arrived here on Monday last." This must be a home-thrust at honest John's gallantry; for it is known, we believe, all over the world, that he never had a *wife*, however many LADIES may have partaken of his chivalrous hospitality.

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY

On Monday evening, the 16th inst. the Salisbury Bible Society met at the Court-House in this place. The exercises of the evening were commenced by a sermon, from the Rev. Mr. Gamble of South-Carolina. The meeting was then opened by reading the 11th chap. of Isaiah, by Dr. Freeman, President of the Board of Managers; and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stafford.

The Society then proceeded to a choice of officers and directors; when all the officers, &c. of the preceding year, were re-elected for the ensuing.

The treasurer's and secretary's reports were then received; by which it appeared, that nearly three-fourths of the Bibles and Testaments had been distributed; and that the funds of the Society were in a prosperous condition.

It was *Resolved* by the board, that, in addition to the annual meeting, held in Salisbury, there should be meetings held at Unity, Joppa and Thyatira, annually, when a sermon should be delivered, and collections taken up. The first of these meetings will be held at Unity, on the first Tuesday in November next.

A committee, consisting of C. Fisher, Esq. Treasurer, Dr. Alexander Long, Corresponding Secretary, and Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. Recording Secretary, were appointed to prepare the next annual report.

The meeting was then closed with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Watts. We were gratified at noticing the interest excited by the meeting, and at the prospect of having a number of respectable names added to the list of members.

COMMUNICATED.

At Rose Hill, Halifax County, Va. on the 4th instant, by the Rev. William Blair, Nicholas Mary G. Kerr, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Williams, Esq. of Surry County, N. C. to Miss Kerr, of the former county.

DIED,

At Morganton, on the 11th instant, William Walstein, second son of A. L. Erwin, Esq. in the 5th year of his age, of the croup.

In Lincoln county, on the 8th inst. after a short illness, Miss Jane Mifligan, second daughter of Gilbert Milligan, Esq. in the 16th year of her age.

In Lincolnton, on the 13th inst. Miss Sarah Brem, aged 19 years, daughter of Mr. Jacob Brem, (formerly of this place.)

In Wilkes county, on the 5th instant, the Rev. Benjamin W. Ogburne, a preacher of the Methodist persuasion. Mr. Ogburne was a native of Mecklenburg county, Virginia; and was on the circuit allotted to him by the General Conference, in discharge of his pastoral function, when he died.

At Chapel Hill, on the 4th instant, Mr. Robert F. Baird, son of Col. Andrew Baird, of Burke county, in the 21st year of his age. He had just entered on his collegiate course; when he was attacked with fever, which in a few days terminated his existence. For the last two years, he had been a student of Morganton Academy, where he was greatly respected by all who knew him. He possessed a vigorous mind, and bid fair, by his diligence, to reach an honorable station in life. Those who have felt the pang, can best appreciate the affliction which this visitation of Providence will produce on all those with whom he was connected, and more especially his respectable parents.

COMMUNICATED.

At his plantation, in Rutherford county, on Monday morning, the 2d August last, at 6 o'clock, A. M. Doctor *Joseph Hamilton*, a native of the county of Tyrrone, in Ireland, but for some years last part a resident of Rutherford county, N. C. aged 64 years. The loss of Dr. Hamilton was sincerely felt by a numerous kindred and circle of friends; the last moments of his life were sweetened amidst the bitter pangs of death, after a long and continued illness, with the hopes of a happy eternity. He was for many years an eminent and respectable practitioner of medicine, in the county where he died: and was esteemed by all who knew him, as a humane and liberal Physician, a firm friend, an affectionate husband and parent, and a moral and honest man. Those whom he has left to deplore the dispensation of an Almighty Providence, find some consolation in the belief that the immortal part of that which is now inanimate dust, is in those regions of bliss where pain and sorrow are unknown, where joy and pleasure will forever reign in blessed union with his redeeming Saviour.

COMMUNICATED.

Dwight's Theology.

THIS justly celebrated work has undergone seven or eight editions in England. "It is now published there in a pocket form—it having been previously stereotyped, in octavo and quarto." S. Converse of New-Haven, has purchased the copy right of this most excellent work, for the United States, and has already published two or three stereotype editions.—More than one hundred copies of his editions have, within a few months, been circulated in Western Carolina, it is believed, to the universal satisfaction of subscribers. The present edition is, in all respects, to be equal to his former editions. The price of the present and future editions, well bound, is Eleven Dollars to subscribers, Twelve Dollars to non-subscribers. Subscriptions to be paid on the delivery of the Books, in December next.

Subscriptions received by the gentlemen who took them last year, and in general by the Clergy of Concord Presbytery.

August 16, 1824. 6it'25

Three Coppers Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 10th inst. my mulatto apprentice, *Lex Ijss.* He is 18 or 19 years of age; is as smooth-countenanced, bright-eyed, oily-tongued, nimble-footed, *light fingered*, smiling villain, as ever went unhung. All persons are forbidden to stop him, till he gets *clear-off*; and any one bringing him back, shall pay the above reward, and all charges, reasonable or unreasonable.

HENRY ALLEMONG.

August 23, 1824. 3t'22

Cheap Religious Tracts.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for "the American Tract Society," has received from the general depository, a great variety of interesting religious Tracts, which he is instructed to sell at the rate of 10 pages for a cent, 100 pages for ten cents, &c. Ministers of the Gospel, instructers of youth, benevolent societies and individuals, are respectfully invited to forward their orders for these valuable little publications.

DANIEL GOULD.

Statesville, Aug. 16, 1824. 6it'25

Isaac Sweet's Estate.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Isaac Sweet, dec'd, having, at the August term of Rowan county court, been granted to the subscriber, he notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay; and all creditors of said deceased to render their accounts, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

ELKANAH D. AUSTIN, *Adm'r.*

August 18, 1824. 1w

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber, 8 miles west of Salisbury, on the 15th inst. a bay MARE, four years old, and about 15 hands high; no particular mark recollected. Any person who will give information of said mare to Mr. Charles L. Bowers, in Salisbury, or to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded. JOHN SHAVER.

August 21, 1824. 3t'22

J. Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $14.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor, will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of ulcerated or putrid sore throat, or king's evil, rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the laryns, nodes, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and successive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, D. M.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1823.

JOHN SHINN, *Chemist.*

N. B.—For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, north east corner of Third and Market street, Philadelphia.

August 24. 1y

*** Each publisher of a newspaper in the U. States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

To the Public.

IN answer to a publication that appeared in the Western Carolinian of August the third, (instant) I admit that Samuel Johnson exhibited an account against me, and proved it before a Justice of the Peace, and I pled the statute of limitation. It is a duty, I think, that I owe to myself and my friends, to state my reasons for so doing.

In 1819, Sam'l. Johnson sent a negro boy, with an axe, to my shop, to get it dressed; I could not do it when he came, and loaned him a new one, until I could dress his. Some time after, I spoke to Johnson, whether he intended to return my axe or pay; he would do neither; so said, if I loaned the axe to a negro, I might about it, he would prosecute me for trading with his negro. Some time previous to this, Johnson proposed loaning me a cow to give milk for my family, as we were scarce of milk; I was to find her for her milk; it was in winter; Sam'l. Johnson also painted an old gig for me, I found the paints, &c. and he laid on one coat for which he was to receive $1 50 cents; I had done blacksmith work for Johnson, to the amount of $5 25 cents; and when he, Johnson, refused payment for the axe, I sued him; on trial before a Magistrate, he brought forward an account against me of $8; $3 for the use of his cow, which he charged me with having 5 months; I had the cow about 5 weeks—and 5 dollars for painting the gig; the cow, when taken, was to go for her feed, and gig to be painted for one dollar and fifty cents; yet out of these two items, he made an account of eight dollars. I never did consider myself justly indebted to him but one dollar and fifty cents, and he had got my axe without paying for it, so that I thought his painting account was fully balanced by my new axe; so I pled the statute of limitation.

As to Mr. Johnson's description of me, I have nothing to say. I impute his descending to such low and pitiful shifts to injure me, to his want of vision, &c. as he can see but a few inches before his nose: that part of the dispute I leave to him and my maker to settle, as I had no share in my own formation.

In the last place, he charges me with swearing what no person believes. I know not in what sense he takes swearing; but whether it is in the sense of taking an oath before some legal tribunal, or whether in a vicious sense, is equally untrue and illiberal, as I never made any pretensions to working much in cast-steel.

I feel much obliged to Mr. Johnson for his pious design in his publication; and as to his advice to the people to close their accounts against me, I hope I am ready to settle all my just accounts; and such unjust ones as Capt. Johnson's, I will always pay without putting any thing in the pocket, if I can.

WILLIAM B. PARKS.

August 14, 1824. 2it'21

SATURDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The following is the *finale* of the proceedings of the New-York Legislature. They remind us of the commencement and termination of the late *Neapolitan War.*

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, August 7.

Yesterday, in the assembly, Mr. Livingston introduced a resolution requesting the senate to inform the house what disposition they had made of the resolution relative to giving the choice of electors to the people, which was sent to them the day previous.

Mr. Livingston made some pointed remarks on the course pursued by the senate, as to that resolution, which he considered as disrespectful and contemptuous, and he felt it his duty as a member of the house, to call on them for information.

The resolution passed, with but one or two dissenting voices.

Mr. T. Spencer's resolution, censuring the governor, was taken up, and after considerable debate, passed, by a vote of 66, against 53.

The resolution from the senate to adjourn, which was sent to the house on Thursday, was then passed, and the house adjourned till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to which hour the senate stood adjourned.

When the house met in the afternoon, the usual forms were gone through, and the house adjourned, to meet again according to law. The senate also adjourned at the same time.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Orange.—William Montgomery, senate. John Boon, and William M'Cauly, commons.

Town of Hillsboro.—John Scott.

Wake.—Henry Seawell, senate. Samuel Whitaker, John Busby, commons.

Guilford.—Jonathan Parker, senate. Jas. Nealy, William Unthank, commons.

Martin.—J. A. Smithwick, senate.—Lawrence Cherry, G. L. Stewart, commons.

Nash.—W. Boddie, senate. Archibald Lamon, N. J. Drake, commons.

Chatham.—R. Marsh, senate. Carney Cotton, A. E. Ramsay, commons.

Cumberland.—Lauchen Bethune, senate. Samuel P. Ashe, Alexander Elliott, commons.

Town of Fayetteville.—John Mathews.

Johnston.—John M'Leod, senate. Hillory Wilder, R. H. Heine, commons.

Duplin.—Jeremiah Pearsall, senate.—James Nixon, Stephen Miller, jr. commons.

New Hanover.—Thomas Devane, senate. Joseph A. Hill, J. H. Lamb, commons.

Town of Wilmington.—Robt. H. Cowan.

Warren.—Thomas Hawkins, senate. Gideon Alston, jr. Robt. H. Jones, commons.

Franklin.—Charles A. Hill, senate.—Lark Fox, Guilford Lewis, commons.

Latest from Europe.—By the arrival of the ship MAJESTIC, at Charleston, on the 10th inst. London papers to the 26th June were received.

The King of Great Britain prorogued Parliament in great state on the 25th of June. His Majesty made a speech from the throne, with his crown upon his head, and Mr. Canning was present in full ministerial costume. Two Yeomen of the Guards dressed in the showy style of Henry the 8th's time were present, and upwards of 300 ladies, and all the Foreign Ministers, Nobility, &c.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, in addressing his Majesty, said that the Insurrection Act of Ireland had been continued, for the protection of the innocent as well as the guilty—that the but that it was called for as a necessary temporary measure, but not to be considered as a permanent one.

The King in his speech, said that he continued to receive from all Foreign Powers full assurances of their determination to preserve the peace of Europe.

Parliament is prorogued to the 24th of August next.

Cotton Gins.

THE subscriber still continues to make all kinds of *Cotton Saw Gins*, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, north side, three doors east of the Court-House. He will warrant his Gins to be as well made as any in the state; and will, hereafter, keep a supply constantly on hand, of his own make, for the accommodation of such gentlemen as live at a distance, or others who cannot wait.

The subscriber takes this occasion to give his thanks to all those who have patronized him in this line of business; and assures them, that, whenever they may again want jobs done, in the way of making or repairing Gins, his best exertions shall continue to be exerted to give them satisfaction. The public at large are respectfully invited to try the subscriber's Gins; and he feels confident, if they will once try, they will ever afterwards buy from his shop.

SAMUEL FRALEY,

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1824. '19

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a few Journeymen Shoemakers, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, May 24, 1824. '90

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

LA FAYETTE.

Hail, patriot, statesman, hero, sage!
Hail, freedom's friend, hail Gallia's son—
Whose laurels greenest grow in age,
Plucked by the side of WASHINGTON!
Hail, champion in a holy cause,
When hostile bands our shores beset;
Whose valor bade the oppressor pause—
Hail, hoary warrior—LA FAYETTE!

Forever welcome to the shore,
A youthful chief, thy footsteps pressed;
And dauntless, want and peril bore,
Till "VENI VICI"* decked thy crest!
Forever welcome, *great and good!*
Till freedom's sun on earth shall set,
The still small voice of gratitude
Shall bless the name of LA FAYETTE.

What monarch of despotic power,
Who fain would crush the free-born brave;
Whose glory gilds a tottering tower,
Himself a subject and a slave;
Would not, to view a nation's eyes
With joyous drops unbidded wet,
The pageantry of pride despise,
And grasp the hand of LA FAYETTE.

When'er the lips of youth inquire
The path of virtue, honor, fame—
To glory's temple proud aspire,
While warmly glows the ardent flame;
The voice of age shall fearless tell
What perils oft its path beset,
And prompt them onward by the spell
That urged the soul of LA FAYETTE.

And when the shades of death shall close
Forever round thy hallowed head,
We'll seek the place of thy repose,
By filial love and duty led;
And hearts that bent in bosoms free,
Gems by unerring wisdom set,
The living monument shall be
Of freedom's champion—LA FAYETTE.

BOSTON BARD.

* I came and conquered.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

We yesterday saw a Hundred Dollar Bank Bill, of one of our city banks, upon the back of which were inscribed the lines which follow. We presume it had been presented as an offering at the shrine of Grecian Liberty:

Go from my willing purse! nor doze in peace,
Whilst thraldom is, or tyrants prowl on Greece;
Nor tarry till the world's from bondage free,
And equal rights deck ev'ry land and sea;
Then tell the *nice*, who ask thy donor's goal,
Thou wast emitted from a freeman's soul.

This reminds us of a poetical wish of an ancient author, in reference to the success of his work:

May this book continue in motion,
And its leaves every day be unfurled,
Till an ant to the dregs drinks the ocean,
And a tortoise crawls over the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

THE SPROUT FAMILY.

The Sprout family was exceedingly numerous in the village of Arrowford, which is situated about fifteen miles above the Alesbury Falls, and was quite wealthy. They had settled the place principally, having removed from the eastern parts of Pennsylvania, some twenty years before, in number then, about half a dozen families; which had increased and multiplied until almost every respectable sign board in the place had the name of Sprout on it, and two thirds of the Farms around were called Sprout Farms in consequence of being, or having been, owned by them. They were thriving, but a close dealing and cautious set of men, always active and enterprising in matters relating to their exact in their own dealings with others and with each other, and possessing just about as much public spirit generosity and charitable feeling as is common to that class of men. In their emigration they had left one solitary branch of the family, and that one, being poor and unable to join the more fortunate, was of course soon forgotten, so that in the lapse of so many years, it had grown almost utterly out of remembrance.

The original settlers, being brothers, uncles and cousins to each other, and the younger branches in pursuance of their father's original plan, were adopting the rule of intermarrying, for the safe preservation of the family wealth. One of those affairs in which love and interest were so intimately connected, that the reader would feel little pleasure in being introduced to the parties, was in preparation on a fine summer morning, when I happened to be in the village on business.—The birds were flying about and singing sweetly among the trees which shaded the low houses—the walk before the doors was swept clean, and looked neat, and the girls peeped out of some of the windows in clusters—their cheeks bearing visible marks of the industry of the morning, some of them looked indeed as though they had been rubbed a little with coarse towels, or had been in contact with rough faces. Every thing seemed lively and cheerful, and I took my post by the front window of the tavern bar-room, that I might mark at once what was going forward within and without.

The landlord happened to be the brother of the groom, and in the course of the morning the Sprouts assembled there pretty generally, to drink punch and smoke a segar with the was-to-be happy man, who had chosen that also, as his post, probably from considerations of superior gentility, for no place in a village is so respectable as the village inn, especially if it be kept by a man well versed in business. They were a well dressed, decent set of people, with a good deal of apparent family pride, and remarkably fond of the terms uncle, cousin, &c. if one might judge from their endless use of those cousining appellations.

Towards noon, a venerable pedestrian, clad in an old threadbare coat, velvet breeches, soiled waiscoat, and hat and shoes at least as venerable in appearance as himself, armed with a rough walking stick, and seeming much fatigued, was seen travelling down the streets towards the Inn. The novelty of the sight attracted every eye; but the unknown having arrived opposit the the Inn, deliberately uncased a pair of spectacles, and having surveyed the sign a few moments, made for the house. The way was cleared for him, and when he reached the middle of the bar room, he inquired for Charles Sprout the landlord: Charles came forward; "Cousin Charles," said he, "I am glad to see you," reaching forth his hands at the time: cousin Charles, however, appeared wholly indisposed to his familiarity with one who did not look like having a loose five-penny peice in his pocket, and replied abruptly, drawing back—"who are you? I don't know you." "Not know me," replied the old man. "I am Nicholas Sprout, your father's own brother, and am come down, that, I may see my dear relations in this pleasant town, before I die."—"I guess," said Charles, smiling contemptuously, "it would have been as well to have died at home: how are we to know who you are? assertions do not pass current here, when coming from men of your appearance." There was a general titter at this colloquy among the young men; but one Sprout, who sat in the corner, having looked sharply all the while at the stranger, left the room and calling to one of the boys, "This is a bad business for some of you," said he, "sure as the world it is Nichcolas Sprout, and he'll be easier admitted than gotten clear of, my word for it—a poor soul, he's come down for a maintenance, no doubt, and the disgrace of our family comes with him—I'll be off, however, see that you don't send him to me"—saying which he took his way, and soon disappeared.

A general whisper now spread around, and operated like a shot among a flock of quails. In fifteen minutes, there was but three Sprouts' faces remaining. These the old man was considering whether to visit or not. The poor old man, however, wished to go to the wedding—they objected to the distance and the bad roads—his clothes. ted on his going away, until at last the tears rolled dow his furrowed cheeks and with a full heart he turned and went out of the house.

Compassion and curiosity induced me to follow him, which I did, leaving the trio of young Sprouts, well tickled with the idea of having gotten clear of their troublesome visiter. But I was thunderstruck when I reached the street, to find every door where a Sprout lived, shut tight—every soul gone from the street. I stood and saw the old man go to three of thir doors in succession, and knock and go away. At last he came back and sat down on the curb stone opposite the tavern, and I confess my heart was too full to go to him, as he hung down his head and wiped away the tears with an old handkerchief. He had not remained there long, however, before a gentleman on an elegant horse, rode up to him, dismounted, sat down beside him, and entered into conversation. There was something so singular in this, that the Sprouts, beginning to suspect their relation might not be the poor friendless soul they supposed, one after another half opened their doors, and stood upon their sills, while one or two ventured to stroll down the piazza of the Inn; here the three young gentlemen whom we left in the bar room had taken their seats, and were listening to the conversation over the way. The respect and familiarity with which the gentleman treated the old man, went so far to confirm these suspicions, that a good deal of monœuvreing among the Sprout party soon followed; the surmise was spread abroad, and in half an hour a dozen or more were collected at the Inn, and several ventured to go over to the stranger.

Just at this crisis, a splendid gig drove up, and an elegant young man sprung out of it, exclaming "la, Father, what's the matter?" "Nothing my son" was the reply, "only our good relations for the most part have forgotten us, and those who remember are so busy that we must go down to the cross roads and put up for the night." The secret revealed, it was amusing to see how the faces of the mistaken relatives of the good old man, changed from white to red, and back again; they looked at each other, lost in amazement—stupidly enough to be sure. At length Charles ventured to say: "my dear uncle, if you will honor my house so much, you shall have every accommodation it can afford." No, no, I would not put you to any inconvenience for the world; we will go to the cross road." "Indeed you shall not," said a dozen at once, for all the Sprouts came flocking around by this time, every one inviting their dear relative home—pressing him, entreating him, almost pulling him by force—insisting there were no accommodations at the cross roads.

As this scene was going on, the strange gentleman, who had come on horseback stepped over to the Inn, and while draining a glass of punch, whispered to Mrs. Sprout that, old Mr. Sprout was worth a hundred thousand, and that his relatives would lose a round sum, probably, by this unlucky breach. The news spread like electric fire through the village, and the women and children came running out to see their rich relative, and tears of joy at meeting, and "God bless you sir"—and the most pressing invitations were as plenty now, and as cheap, as grass blades in the meadow. The village and all it contained, one would have thought at his service, but he constantly shook his head—it was too busy a time for them, he said, and his clothes were old, his mean appearance—he might disgrace them——he would at any rate, go back to the next tavern on the road, and from his purpose all the protestations of leisure, the praise of his person, and even his old clothes, with the offer of new ones on loan in abundance, could not move him, and that night he slept at Blueridge inn, on his return home, where he related the story with great humor. From this place, this morning, he had set out on foot for Arrowford, leaving his attendants behind, that he might make a trial of the value his long unvisited relatives set upon him, and which he deemed could only be fairly estimated by presenting himself before them in the garb of his original poverty.

Reader, perhaps you may smile at this simple tale. Doubtless you fancy the Sprouts a set of rascals—but look at home—how do you esteem a poor [illegible]? If your conscience do not condemn you, neither do I: but set down as a truth, the Sprouts are not the only people in the world who value rich relations higher than poor ones.

A new Rule of Subtraction.—A laboring man purchased a cow of a farmer, in the state of Maine, for thirty dollars, one half to be paid in cash and the other half in labor. One day while at work threshing in the farmer's barn (not knowing that any one was near him) he began to soliloquize in the following manner: "Take one from two leaves three; and two from two leaves four; and three from two leaves five. That's the case; my master's cow never will be paid for." The farmer overhearing the soliloquy, stepped into the barn, and told the laborer if he would prove it to be the case he would give him the cow, and pay him for what labor he had done. The laborer agreed to do it, and began in the following manner: "I have now been married nearly four years; the first year my wife had a child, that's one from two and leaves thre; the second year she had another, that is two from two, and leaves four; the third year she had another, which is 3 from 2 and leaves five. Now I have five instead of two to support, and I fear I shall never be able to pay for the cow. The farmer immediately paid him for his labor, and gave up his note for the cow.

Salem Gaz.

MOUNTAINEERS OF HAYTI.

Mr. Granville, the Agent of President Boyer, has communicated the following interesting facts concerning a people denominated the mountaineers of Hayti:—*Connecticut Journal.*

"They are a secluded people, devoted to peace, and the simplest modes of life. When the island is in peace, they come down from the heights of the mountains and cultivate their little lots on its sides, or wander in the sloping forests; and sometimes, though very seldom, and in few numbers, enter the large market towns of the island. They raise cotton, which they manufacture into coarse cloth for their own use, also coffee and vegetables enough for their own consumption; but very seldom carry on any trade, or offer any of their productions for sale. On any alarm of war, they immediately retire to their caves and glens in the heights of the mountains, and are no more seen till the peace is restored. What their numbers are is not known. They have no letters nor education, speak a language peculiar to them, though it is evidently of French origin in part. They are whites in complexion; their hair also white, but woolly like the Africans. They are but little known, as they take no part in the transactions of the government, and seem only solicitous to live separate from the rest of mankind, unknown and unacquainted with the world."

An affair of Honor in the land of Steady Habits.

An affair of honor, said, in the Bridgeport Courier, to have taken place in Newtown, (Conn.) between two "young bloods," who, after firing at each other without effect, accused the seconds of charging the pistols with powder, only, and agreed to decide the matter with their fists. The ring was formed and a furious *set-to* commenced, which was kept up with great spirit, in which much scientific *facing* was exhibited, and many *knock down* arguments were advanced, until by the rules of pugilistic law, one of the champions declared himself satisfied with the *punishment* received, and humbly implored the forgivness of his *honorable* antagonist. This new mode of settling a dispute, not appearing to the civil authorities of Connecticut to be strictly coformable to the "laws of honor," they are said to have immediately taken measures "to bring all the parties concerned to answer for their conduct before the civil tribunal; but they immediately put in practice the old maxim of the poet—that,

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

Paul Jones.—By a singular accident, says the N. Y. American, a large collection of *original* letters to this celebrated man, have been recently found in a huskster's shop in New York. Among them, are the *copies* of a great number of his own letters, which are completely illustrative of the character of the individual. Of the genuineness of these documents and letters, there is not the least doubt, for handwritings of such men as La Fayette, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and fifty others like them, cannot be [illegible] understand the papers are now in the possession of Mr Wiley who has submitted them to the inspection of the gentleman of his "Den," with a view to a publication of a part. There are said to be 700 letters alone.

Family Animosity.—It is known the Campbells of Argyle, and the Macleans of Mull, were sworn enemies; and that the enmity led to the acquisition, by the former, of the principal estates of the latter, although a few minor possessions still belonged to the Macleans. Of their rancor towards the supplanters of their race, the following anecdote affords an instance: A venerable Maclean was, one Sunday evening, sitting in his elbow chair, and hearing his grandson read the bible. The boy read of the prosperity of Job in his latter days.

"He had fourteen thousand sheep, seven thousand oxen, and two thousand camels." "Show me the bible, boy?" said Maclean, at the last word, which was pronounced exactly as they pronounced the name of the Campbells. The bible was shown him. "C, a, m, e, l, s—Cawmels! the devil take the printer! that could never be in the bible; for gin he had the half o' that cawmels, och! the never an ox or a sheep they'd left him."

The Colonist.

It is not from the possession of knowledge, but from the display of it, that a woman ceases to be feminine.

Valuable Property, for Sale.

ON Monday, the 25th day of October next, before the Court-House door in Lincolnton, will be sold, at Sheriff's sale, for cash, the following articles of real and personal property, viz:

800 acres of Land, lying on either side of Ball's creek, at its junction with the Catawba river, and extending, for a considerable distance, along the said river, adjoining the lands of Pese, Emmerson, White, and others, inclusive of very excellent and valuable *Iron Works*, comprising three convenient fires, all, at present, in good repair, and situated on a stream affording, at every season, a sufficiency of water for the various purposes of machinery. The land is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, and other grain.

Also, a third part of 927 acres of well timbered land, lying on the waters of Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of Fulenwider, Abernathy, Cook, and others, and containing an inexhaustible mine of iron ore.

Also, 6 likely *negroes*, one of whom is an excellent hammerman, blower and forge carpenter.

All the property of Col. Wm. Black, executed at the instance of J. F. Brevard and D. M. Forney, administrators of the estate of Henry Connor, deceased.

And, also, 350 acres of land on Ball's creek, adjoining the aforesaid tract of Col. Black's, including a comfortable dwelling-house, and other necessary out-buildings, a good grist mill, saw mill, cotton gin, &c. the property of Reuben Emmerson, executed at the instance of the same.

The fertility of the soil, and healthy situation of the above lands, on and near the banks of the Catawba river, a river which bids fair, at some future day, to afford a great source of wealth to the western section of our state, laying aside their other and great advantages, ought to be sufficient inducements for purchasers; and it is to be hoped that persons wishing to obtain great bargains, will view the premises, and attend the sale.

JACOB FORNEY, *Sheriff.*
Lincolnton, July 26, 1824. '18

FOR sale, a good and fashionable uniform coat, a chapeau and plume, and a sword, belt, &c. And also an elegant and excellent double-barreled Gun: all of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms: apply to the subscriber. GEORGE W. GRIMES.
Salisbury, July 26, 1824. '16

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

IN Equity, March term, A. D. 1824. Merritt Burgin, vs. Phillip Goodbread. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Phillip Goodbread does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Phillip Goodbread appear at the next court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment, pro confesso, will be taken, and the same be heard ex parte.

S. S. ERWIN, c. m. e.
Price adv. $4. 13it'22

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, May term, 1824; James Clark, vs. James D. Walker: Original attachment, levied in the hands of John M'Quay. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
Price adv. $4. 3mit'24

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1824. John Nesbit, vs. Charles O'Conner; Orriginal attachment, returned, &c. It is ordered by the court, that the defendant, (who is not an inhabitant of this State) file his answer on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso. It is further ordered, that this notice be published for three months in the Western Carolinian. Test: R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*
Price adv. $4. it'23

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Andrew Bowman, vs. Robert Tinsley: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered, that publicatton be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant comes forward before the 2nd Monday of September next, and replevy and plead, that judgment will be entered, pro confesso, and property levied upon will be condemned to the plaintiff's recovery.

By order, MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.
Price adv. $4. it'25

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824: Henry Stoner and his wife Barbary Stoner, John Waller and his wife Eve, Elizabeth Earnhardt, and Adam Logonser [illegible] Mary Smither, Henry Earnhart, George Bullen and Peggy his wife, the heirs at law of Christian Kihor, dec'd.: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Conrad Kihor, Mary Ribelin, Mary Smither, Henry Earnhardt, George Bullen and Peggy his wife, heirs at law of Christian Kihor, dec'd. do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear, at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken, pro confesso, as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. 6it'24

Copy from the minutes.
Test: GEORGE LOCKE, c. m. e.